INTISARI

Tanaman asam merupakan tanamn penting yang mempunyai potensi, tetapi belum diperhatikan. Tanaman asam mempunyai manfaat sebagai rempah dan jamu tradisional. Langkanya tanaman asam menandakan perlunya peningkatan mutu dari budidaya tanaman asam. Tidak ada penelitian mengenai bagaimana komposisi media tanam yang baik untuk asam jawa dan asam manis. Atas dasar tersebut dilakukan penelitian Pengaruh Komposisi Media Tanam terhadap Pertumbuhan Bibit Asam Jawa dan Asam Manis (*Tamarindus indica* L.). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mempelajari pengaruh komposisi media tanam terhadap pertumbuhan bibit asam jawa dan asam manis; mendapatkan komposisi media tanam terbaik untuk bibit asam jawa dan asam manis. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan pada bulan Agustus 2017 sampai Desember 2017 di Kebun Pendidikan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pertanian (KP4) Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) faktorial 4 x 2 dan tiga blok sebagai ulangan. Faktor pertama komposisi media tanam antara tanah : pupuk kandang : arang sekam 4 : 0 : 0, tanah : pupuk kandang : arang sekam 2 : 1 : 1, tanah : pupuk kandang : arang sekam 1 : 2 : 1, tanah : pupuk kandang : arang sekam 1 : 1 : 2. Faktor kedua jenis asam antara lain asam jawa dan asam manis. Data hasil pengamatan dianalisis varians pada tingkat keprcayaan 95 %. Apabila terdapat beda nyata antar perlakuan, diuji lanjut dengan *Duncan Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Parameter yang diamati berupa kadar lengas, berat volume, tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, luas daun, diameter batang, bobot kering, luas akar, panjang akar, kadar air nisbi, stomata, dan klorofil. Hasil yang diperoleh tidak terdapat pengaruh kombinasi perlakuan media tanam terhadap pertumbuhan bibit asam jawa dan asam manis. Pertumbuhan asam jawa sama baik dengan pertumbuhan asam manis. Empat macam kombinasi perlakuan media tanam memberikan pertumbuhan asam jawa dan asam manis sama baik.

Kata kunci: asam jawa, asam manis, media tanam

ABSTRACT

Tamarind plants are important plants that have potential, but have not been considered. Tamarind plants have the benefits of traditional spices and herbs. The scarcity of tamarind plants indicates the need to improve the quality of tamarind cultivation. There has been no research on what is good plant media composition of javanese tamarind and sweet tamarind. Based on that, conducted research about The Effect of Plant Media Composition on Growth of Javanese Tamarind and Sweet Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica* L.). The purpose of this research is to study the effect of plant media composition on the growth of javanese tamarind and sweet tamarind; get the best plant media composition for the javanese tamarind and sweet tamarind. This research has been conducted from August 2017 to December 2017 at the Gadjah Mada University Agricultural Research and Development Center (KP4), Yogyakarta. This research used Complete Randomized Block Design (CRBD) of factor 4 x 2 and three blocks as replication. The first factor is plant media composition are soil : manure : charcoal husk 4 : 0 : 0, soil : manure : charcoal husk 2 : 1 : 1, soil : manure : charcoal husk 1 : 2 : 1, soil : manure : charcoal husk 1 : 1 : 2. The second factor is types of plants are javanese tamarind and sweet tamarind. The observed data were analyzed by variance at 95 % confidence level. If there is a real difference between treatments, tested further with Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The parameters observed were moisture content, volume weight, plant height, leaf number, leaf area, stem diameter, dry weight, fresh weight, root area, root length, relative water content, stomata, and chlorophyll. The result obtained there is no effect of combination of plant media treatment to the growth of javanese tamarind and sweet tamarind. The growth of javanese tamarind is as good as sweet tamarind. Four kinds of combinations of plant media treatments give the growth of javanese tamarind and sweet tamarind as well.

Keywords: javanese tamarind, sweet tamarind, plant media